

THE COPPER COUNTRY EVENING NEWS.

VOL. VI.

Mining School

CALUMET, HOUGHTON COUNTY, MICH., SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1898.

NO. 222.

Columbia Steam Laundry,
243 Hecla Street, Laurium.

GOODS CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED,
And The Best Of Satisfaction Guaranteed. Orders
By Telephone Attended To.

JOHN GILLIS, PROPRIETOR, LAURIUM.

AN OLD SPANISH FORTUNE TELLER



warns the boy Emperor! Don't
meddle with a tall man with
stars and stripes on his clothing,
Bill, or he will do you dirt! We
will warn the people of Calumet
to lay in their winter's supply
of coal now, before prices rise.
We will send you the highest
grade coal, \$6.26 per ton now.
Coal will go up before winter
appears.

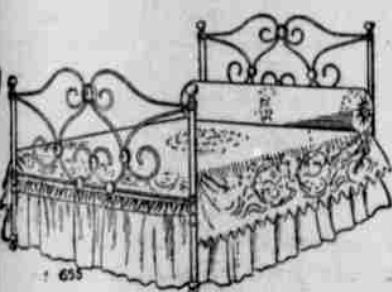
Calumet.

PAUL P. ROEHM,

Michigan.

John Gately & Co.

355 Fifth Street; Red Jacket.



Are the largest dealers in House-
hold Specialties in the world.
Furniture, Carpets, etc., sold on
easy monthly payments. No
notes to sign. No interest to
pay. Agents wanted.

The Best Is The Cheapest!

THE
H. F. MILLER
Noted
For Lasting
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Sweet Tone
Ivers & Pond.
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PIANOS.

HENRY F. MILLER
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Packard
Lehr
and
Burdett
Organs

MANUFACTURED BY THE
HENRY F. MILLER & SONS PIANO CO.

BOSTON

PHILADELPHIA

AT FRANK J. GOODSOL'S NEW STORE

240 Osceola Street, Laurium.

HOBSON'S CHOICE

Mr. Hobson, Mr. Hobson,
You're a "dandy" and a "reach,"
And the biggest, blooming pebble
That is shirking on the beach.
As a hero you'll forever
Take the "poacherino" yam:
You're the bird of Santiago
And the pride of Uncle Sam.

Mr. Hobson, please remember,
When you want to take your choice
Frame a wish of what's in reason
And to McKinley give it voice.
If it's a suit of clothing
Finer than you've ever worn before
We'll make it to your order
From the finest fabric in our store.

J. B. Rastello, Merchant Tailor 217 Sixth Street.

A Ray Of Sunshine

The first practical electric
Headlight with a storage battery.

THE BATTERY CAN BE CHARGED
FROM AN INCANDESCENT
LAMP OR PRIMARY BATTERIES.

PRICE\$3.50

SIMPLE RELIABLE DURABLE

FOR SALE BY

FRANK B. LYON,

General Hardware.

Calumet, Mich.

IS READY AT LAST!

The Answer of the United
States to Spain's Pro-
posal of Peace.

The Disposition of the Philippines

Decided Upon For the Present--Admiral
Sampson Wires That the Maria
Teresa Can Be Floated.

SPECIAL TO THE EVENING NEWS.

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WASHINGTON, July 30.—The cabinet adjourned at 1 o'clock. As to the Philippines, it was decided to leave their government open for the present and that it should be determined later by a commission appointed by the two countries; the United States, in the meanwhile, to exercise control and jurisdiction over Manila harbor and the surrounding territory.

This answer of the United States will be communicated to M. Cambon, the French ambassador, who has been summoned to the white house.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—A telegram received from Santiago announces the death of Captain Dodge, Twenty-fourth Infantry, who is well known in the west.

Admiral Sampson wires that the cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa can be floated and brought to Guantanamo as soon as the small leak has been located.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The cabinet members, after their meeting, declined to speak regarding their session, but it is believed they have almost reached a substantial agreement and that at tomorrow's meeting a document to be sent to Spain will be laid before the members for further consideration and approval. Everything appears settled except as to the future of the Philippines, which is rather a tough nut for them, but it is hoped it will be cracked so as to allow of the sending a reply to Spain before night tomorrow.

REPLY TO SPAIN.

The Cabinet Agrees Upon a
Portion of It.

STICK AT THE PHILIPPINES.

All the Members Are Opposed to the
Retention of These Is-
lands by Us.

Answer of the President Will Express the
Willingness of This Government to
Leave the Matter of the Future Govern-
ment of the Philippines in the Hands of
Joint Commission--No Armistice Will
Be Granted--Reply an Ultimatum.

Washington, July 30.—The cabinet discussed the president's answer to Spain's peace proposals and reached the following decisions:

The absolute surrender of Porto Rico to the United States.

Recognition of the independence of Cuba.

Cession of one of the Ladrone islands to the United States as a coaling station and the cession to the United States of at least a coaling station in the Philippines.

The question undecided is, What Disposition shall be made of the Philippine islands as a whole.

No Difference of Opinion.

It can be stated that there is practically no difference of opinion in the cabinet on the question of the retention of the Philippine islands as a whole, all the members being opposed to our acquisition of these islands. There has been no decision, however, as yet on the extent to which the government will go in its decision respecting the future of these islands, but it is probable that the answer of the president will express the willingness of this government to leave the matter of the future government of the Philippines entirely in the hands of a joint commission to be appointed by this government and the government of Spain. The probability is that the United States will insist upon a guaran-

tee of certain reforms in government in the Philippine islands.

Will Be No Armistice.

Our answer will make no mention of the money indemnity. Neither will there be any armistice at all. The answer will be in the nature of an ultimatum, and if Spain does not accept it she will fare worse in the future. The note from Spain, it is said, was a very adroit and equivocal document, from reading which one would think the only question involved was Cuba. Apparently, Spain might not really have intended getting a direct answer from us, but only to open diplomatic correspondence. This government will not have any such correspondence, but will make a straight forward statement of its present peace terms for Spain's acceptance or rejection, naming conditions that under the circumstances are reasonable and even generous.

Get Out of American Waters.

The cabinet also decided that Spanish sovereignty in the entire Caribbean and West Indian waters must be utterly removed. This means that not only must Porto Rico and Cuba be relinquished but that the Spanish flag must be taken down on every one of the numerous small islands in this hemisphere. This is in accordance with a sentiment that has been growing for some weeks. Two other propositions also were disposed of. The indebtedness assumed by Spain and charged against both the island of Cuba and Porto Rico will not be assumed by this government, and moreover, commercial treaties now existing between these islands and other portions of Spanish domain will be invalidated by the transfer of authority, the cabinet having decided not to recognize them.

Tramps Killed in a Wreck.

Springfield, Ill., July 30.—William Bender of Washington D. C., and Arthur B. Boren of Lincoln, Ill., both tramps, were killed in a wreck on the Bluff line railway, near Curran. The men were stealing a ride with four others in a car loaded with lumber. The axle of the car broke and it and three other cars turned over. The dead men were crushed across the breast. Three of the other tramps were slightly injured.

PONCE GIVES UP.

Surrenders to Commodore
Davis of the Dixie.

NOT A BIT OF RESISTANCE.

Americans Are Enthusiastically Wel-
comed When They Entered
the Town.

Reports from St. Thomas Said Spanish
Troops Were Being Concentrated at
Ponce and That a Determined Defense
Would Be Made by the Enemy--Span-
iards Preparing to Dispute American
Advance Across Island of Porto Rico.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., July 30.—The port of Ponce, island of Porto Rico, surrendered to Commodore Davis of the auxiliary gunboat Dixie on Wednesday. There was no resistance and the Americans were welcomed enthusiastically. The capitulation of the town of Ponce took place on Thursday afternoon.

Washington, July 30.—The war department has received the following dispatch from General Miles:

"Port Ponce, Porto Rico, via St. Thomas, July 29.—Secretary of War, Washington: On the 26th Garretson had a spirited engagement on skirmish line. Our casualties, four wounded, all doing well. Spanish loss, three killed, thirteen wounded. Yauco occupied yesterday. Henry's division there today. Last evening Commander Davis of the Dixie moved into this port, followed by Captain Higginson, with fleet early this morning. General Wilson with Ernst brigade now rapidly disembarking. Spanish troops are retreating from southern part of Porto Rico. Ponce and port have population of 50,000, now under American flag. The populace received troops and saluted the flag with wild enthusiasm. Navy has several prizes, also seventy lighters. Railway stock partly destroyed. Telegraph communication also being restored. Cable instruments destroyed. Have sent to Jamaica for others. This is a prosperous and beautiful country. The army will soon be in mountain region; weather delightful; troops in best of health and spirits; anticipate no insurmountable obstacle in future. Results thus far have been accomplished without the loss of a single life.

"NELSON A. MILES, Maj. Gen."

St. Thomas, D. W. I., July 30.—The San Domingan schooner Roma has arrived here from Ponce, Porto Rico, which port she left at noon Tuesday. She reports that at 9 o'clock Tuesday night an American warship sighted her and fired a shot across her bow as a signal for her to heave to. The Roma stopped, and was soon afterward boarded by Lieutenant Welles of the auxiliary gunboat Wasp. Her papers were examined, and, being found correct, and she having nothing contraband on board, was allowed to proceed. Reports had reached this place that a strong American force, said to number 12,000 men, had landed at Ponce, but the Roma states that no Americans had landed there up to the time she sailed.

Killed Twenty-Three Spaniards.

The losses sustained by the Spaniards during the fighting that took place last Monday with the men from the auxiliary gunboat Gloucester, formerly Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht Corsair, were larger than at first stated. The first dispatches told of this engagement, which resulted in the enemy retreating after about fifteen minutes' firing. The men from the Gloucester were the first Americans to land in Porto Rico. They occupied the town of Guanica, aided by the fire from the Gloucester, after which the disembarkation of the troops from the transports commenced. The first estimate of the Spanish loss placed the number at four men killed. It is now stated that the killed numbered twenty-three, including a captain of cavalry. The Spaniards who were wounded were taken on a special train to Ponce. It is known that twenty-three of them are now in the hospital there.

Being Concentrated at Ponce.

All the Spanish forces in the vicinity of Ponce are now being concentrated in that city to defend it against an expected attack by the forces of General Miles, but the Spaniards are not sufficiently strong to hold the city against the Americans. Ponce commands the beginning of the fine military road that leads to San Juan, the capital of the island, and it is, therefore, probable that General Miles will soon take and hold Ponce, so that there will be no danger of a Spanish attack in the rear when his army starts to cross the island. The enemy may be expected to make the strongest possible resistance to the Americans getting control of the road, but they will not be able to hold out long if General Miles makes an attack in force and is aided by the warships which conveyed the expedition.

Spaniards Placing Artillery.

It is reported that a strong force of Spanish artillery is preparing to dispute the American advance across the island. Guns are being placed in strong positions in the high hills in the middle of the island, and the Spaniards declare that they will defend the road inch by inch and prevent the Americans from reaching San Juan. It is therefore quite likely that there will be some hard fighting in the interior if General Miles moves his army along the road to the capital. It is thought, however, that a land force sufficiently strong to capture San Juan will be landed on the north shore of the island. This would, if it were deemed necessary, place the Spaniards in the interior between two

fires, in which case their resistance would be very slight.

ADMIRAL CERVERA'S REPORT.

Tells Spanish Government of the Annihilation of His Fleet.

Washington, July 30.—Admiral Cervera has forwarded to the Spanish government through the French embassy his full report of the naval engagement which resulted in the annihilation of the Spanish fleet. The report is very long, covering many pages, in the ad-

miral's own writing, and is even a more elaborate treatment of the great engagement than that of Admiral Sampson in his report to the navy department. Through the vicissitudes of war Admiral Cervera's report, although addressed to the Spanish minister of marine, was submitted first to the American navy department in order that the precautions might be taken usual in communications passing between prisoners of war and the enemy's government. The examination made by the naval authorities here was solely for the purpose of precaution, and care was taken not to intrude into the privacy of the document beyond this necessary inspection. It was then sent to Ambassador Cambon to be forwarded to the Spanish admiralty.

The strictest secrecy has been observed while the document has been in transit, and in order to avoid conjectural stories as to the contents of the report it can be stated that no information as to its contents has been allowed to escape from the few persons through whom it has passed en route to the Spanish minister of marine. If the Cervera report ever reaches the public it will be through the Spanish government, though it is probable that the report is not of a character likely to be made public at Madrid.

MILES HAS NO CABLE.

Washington Authorities Not Surprised at His Silence.

Washington, July 30.—Neither President McKinley nor Secretary Alger is surprised at not having heard from General Miles. Nor are they worried in the least. There is no cable accessible to him, and it may be that no word will come direct from the army until it reaches San Juan. All arrangements were made by the war department on the basis of General Miles making Fajardo the embarkation point. By landing at Guanica, however, all plans were changed, as that city is far from all cable communication.

All efforts to establish a cable service have been abandoned, as the nearest point at which a new spur could touch an existing cable is said to be San Domingo, 100 miles or more away. Meantime the army, now somewhere between Yauco and Ponce, lacks the advantages had at Santiago of a direct and immediate communication with Washington, and, save for the belated dispatches which must be sent back to the nearest cable point, will be without cable facilities while progressing over the eighty-five-mile stretch to San Juan.

The change of base of operation for the Porto Rican expedition has resulted in a complete rearrangement of the plans of the signal service for that campaign. There will be no cable connections made with our army at Guanica and the war balloons, instead of being expedited ahead, will be held at Tampa pending further developments.

SUCCEEDED THIS TIME.

Steamer Wanderer Lands an Expedition on Cuban Soil.

Key West, Fla., July 30.—A dispatch boat from the blockade line has just arrived here. It reports that the Wanderer effected a second landing a few leagues west of Havana, and that it was signaled twenty miles east of Moro castle, close in shore.

The Wanderer is commanded by Captain O'Brien, the famous filibuster, better known as "Dynamite Johnnie." The vessel carried a large quantity of arms and ammunition for the Cuban army in the provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana. Captain O'Brien attempted to land this cargo at Banas five days ago, but was repulsed by a Spanish force on shore.

Movement of Troops.

Washington, July 30.—A telegram was received at the war department from Major General Brooke announcing the departure of his expedition from Newport News for Porto Rico. It consists of 190 officers and 5,119 enlisted men and will reach Porto Rico next Tuesday. The arrival of the First Ohio regiment at Fernandina from Tampa has been reported to the war department. Orders have been given for the troops now at Miami to proceed to Jacksonville. These orders affect six regiments as follows: The First and Second Louisiana; the First and Second Texas; and the First and Second Alabama volunteers. The Second regiment of New York volunteers has arrived at Fernandina.

Hospital at Montauk.

Washington, July 30.—Surgeon General Sternberg has ordered an officer of the medical corps to go to Montauk Point, L. I., to establish a hospital there for the troops which will be sent from Santiago to the new camp in accordance with the order of Secretary Alger.

Editors See Star Vessels.

Victoria, B. C., July 30.—Nearly 200 Michigan and Wisconsin editors have arrived here. The dominion government steamer, floating the stars and stripes, conveyed them to Esquimalt to visit the vessels of her majesty's north Pacific squadron. News has been received of a collision between the steamers Hamlin and McConnell on the Stikine river. The Hamlin was completely wrecked and the McConnell sustained serious injury.

Marie Tempest Now a Wife.

London, July 29.—Miss Marie Tempest, the actress and light opera singer, was privately married Wednesday to Mr. Cosmo Stuart. Stuart is wealthy, and has figured as an actor and financial backer of plays.